

COUNTRY

Polish-occupied Germany

REPORT NO.

TOPIC Polish Troops and Military Installations in Stolp

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PAGES ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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1. Prior to early February 1951, the Belling Kaserne in Stolp (P 55/N 08), on the road to Gumbin (P 55/N 08), was occupied by a Polish tank unit, an AT artillery unit and an infantry unit. The tank unit had been observed there from 1949 to 1951. From 20 to 24 heavy and light tanks with revolving turrets were observed returning to the installation from maneuvers in 1950. [redacted] 10 to 12 low, 25X1 long-barreled guns, on pneumatic tires towed by three-axle trucks, entering the installation. [redacted] these guns were heavy Soviet AT guns. Upon returning from maneuvers, the infantry unit was observed 25X1 marching in ranks of six. Empty trucks followed the column. Soldiers from the installation, who wore khaki Polish Army uniforms and caps with red bands, were seen in the streets of the town. Officers of the tank unit wore blue caps. [redacted]
2. Prior to February 1951, the Mackensen Kaserne was also occupied by Polish troops. They wore khaki uniforms and caps with red bands. In early 1951, caps with bands of a much darker color were also seen there. The installation consisted of a barracks building on the north side of Bluecherstrasse and stables on the opposite side of the street. The stables, the eastern section of which was damaged, were reconstructed as garages. No heavy weapons were seen in the barracks buildings. (3)
3. The occupation of the Bluecher Kaserne in early 1951 was not known. This installation consisted of one barracks building and several stables and was located on the south side of Bluecherstrasse. A motor vehicle repair shop, which had been established there by the former Soviet administrator of estates, had been turned over to the Poles. (3) The Soviet office in the Hindenburg Kaserne was dissolved in January or February 1951. This barracks installation consisted of one barracks building and several stables used as garages and was located on both sides of the road from Schliep to Grund. By late February 1951, it could not be determined whether the installation was to be reoccupied. (4)
4. The former army ration supply depot, bordered by Wasserstrasse, Gerichtsstrasse and Blumenstrasse, was guarded by Polish Army personnel in early 1951. The installation, consisting of two undamaged multi-story warehouses, served only the post. The grain elevator on the north side of Strelliner Landweg, west of the railroad line to Stolpmünde (P 55/G 80), had been turned over to the Poles by the Russians in late 1950.

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5. The Polish Militia county headquarters was located in the former revenue office at the northeastern intersection of Friedrichstrasse and Goethestrasse. This building also housed the Polish Security Police (UB) county headquarters.
6. In addition to Polish Air Force personnel, personnel wearing Polish naval uniforms were seen at the Polish military airfield of Stolp-Leitz, east of Stolp, prior to late February 1951. Polish sailors were repeatedly seen riding from there to the city on trucks. Polish Major Gruberowi, who was employed at the airfield and lived in the city, wore the Polish Air Force uniform as well as the Polish Navy uniform.

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[redacted] Comments.

- (1) The Belling Kaserne on the road to Gunbin was repeatedly confirmed as having been occupied by a Polish tank unit up to March 1951. According to a report of December 1950, this unit was believed to be the 9th Tank Regt. [redacted]

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[redacted] On the basis of pictures in newspapers, it has meanwhile been established that [redacted]

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- (2) As the troops in the Belling Kaserne undoubtedly belong to one unit, which, however, is still unidentified, it appears that, even within the tank and mechanized divisions, only the tank troopers wear steel blue uniforms.

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- (3) [redacted] the installations when specifying their occupation. In December 1950, the Mackensen Kaserne quartered a Soviet economic administrative office and a tractor repair shop which were allegedly moved to Stettin and Koeslin respectively in February 1951. Another report stated that the Bluecher Kaserne quartered a motorized infantry battalion. See [redacted]

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- (4) [redacted] The Hindenburg Kaserne or Jaeger Kaserne is located just east of the Mackensen Kaserne and quarters elements of the Soviet economic administrative office.

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